

Sermon were handed by the Reparations Commission to the German Ambassador and immediately telegraphed to the German capital.

The feeling here is one of distinct disappointment and the return of Premier Briand from the London conference has been the occasion of strong protests on the part of the press and the public against the comparative leniency shown.

The more the publicists and the politicians study the terms of the ultimatum the greater is the opposition shown. An invasion of the Ruhr had been looked upon as a foregone conclusion and now that such a thing seems to be more remote the criticism of Premier Briand grows more bitter.

In spite of this Briand is in a cheerful mood and is of the belief that his stand will be backed by the Chamber of Deputies.

## GERMAN CABINET CRISIS CONTINUES

New Ministry Unlikely Until Parliamentary Attitude on Ultimatum Is Clarified.

BERLIN, May 6 (Associated Press).—Prospective candidates for the new Cabinet and the political parties are reserving decision concerning the formation of a new Ministry until the parliamentary attitude with regard to the Allied ultimatum on financial indemnities has been clarified. For this reason no progress was made this morning.

Leaders of the Majority Socialist Party are stubbornly opposed to participating in the formation of a Cabinet containing representatives of the German People's Party, and it is believed that the Social Democratic Party, headed by Philipp Scheidemann, former Chancellor, has definitely rejected an invitation to join a coalition ministry.

President Ebert has held the conference with Reichstag leaders belonging to the present coalition and the Majority Socialist Party, but has not succeeded in untangling the Cabinet crisis precipitated by the sudden resignation of the Ebert cabinet.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German People's Party, is prominently mentioned as Chancellor or Foreign Minister in the new Cabinet, but also exists that several members of the Ebert cabinet will be returned to ministerial posts.

## DICTUM NOT FINAL, SAYS BERLIN PAPER

Nationalist Press in Germany Says Allied Ultimatum Is Unacceptable.

BERLIN, May 6 (Associated Press).—Only a few of the Berlin newspapers to-day comment on the Ebert ultimatum, which the Nationalist press characterizes as unacceptable.

The majority Socialist Vorwarts expresses belief that once the Reichstag was occupied the prospects of having it evacuated at some future date under more favorable conditions than those now named would be slim. The new cabinet, it says, will face a momentous decision in that it will have to choose between surrendering this important German industrial section to foreigners or accepting terms the fulfillment of which would call for Herculean efforts.

"The Cabinet," continues this newspaper, "will have to ponder the question whether the future holds prospects for the amelioration of the Ebert's present terms if an effort is made to carry them out instead of rejecting them in advance. Nobody in Germany is willing to believe the Ebert's dictum to be the final word in the history of peace making."

## U. S. TO COME INTO PEACE, SAYS COLBY

Ex-Secretary of State Predicts Enduring Anglo-American Unity in London Address.

LONDON, May 6.—Confidence in an enduring British-American unity and a firm belief that America would "come into the peace" in a manner to make plain her desire to fulfill her duty to the world were expressed by Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, in speaking at the American Luncheon Club to-day.

Mr. Colby, who was the guest of honor at the luncheon, touched only briefly upon the American attitude toward participation in European affairs. "America," he said, "came late into the war, but she came. She is coming late into the peace, but she will come. It may be by the postern gate and not, as many of us had fondly hoped, through the entrance hall, but with a time and fashion that sure, that will leave no doubt of the desire of her people to discharge their duty to the world in a spirit of loyalty to the Allies and to participate in the responsibility for the removal of evil and the resumption of human progress."

## GOVERNOR NAMED FOR PORTO RICO

E. Mont Reilly, a Kansas City Harding Man, Nominated by President.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—E. Mont Reilly, a Kansas City business man, was nominated by President Harding to-day to be Governor of Porto Rico. Mr. Reilly was one of the original Harding men.

Other nominations sent to the Senate are: Robert H. Lucas of Louisville to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Kentucky; Lee M. Willets, of Duluth to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Minnesota; Wilfred W. Lufkin of Essex, Mass., to be Collector of Customs at Boston; Samuel W. George of Haverhill, Mass., to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Boston.

REN DOWN PEOPLE GAIN

## SENATE SITUATION DELAYS ACTION ON ALLIED INVITATION

Factional Differences in the Upper House, Administration Stumbling Block.

APPROVAL IS WANTED.

Hope Is That Compromise May Be Arranged Without Any Friction.

By David Lawrence (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, May 6 (Copyright, 1921).—President Harding and his Cabinet have found the question of international co-operation again a stumbling block to the uninterrupted consideration of domestic affairs. First it was the German proposal that America mediate in the reparations controversy. Now it is the Allies who formally invite the United States to take her place beside them in settling questions growing out of the European war.

If it were not for the delicate situation in the United States Senate, where the factions developed in the fight over the League of Nations are still unconciliated, the Department of State would act without hesitation. The invitation would be accepted and there would be no further ado about it. But the sensibilities of the Senate must be taken into consideration. The executive branch of the Government feels it unwise to ride rough shod over the risk at the other end of the avenue because embassies would be bound to ensue.

The trouble is that the friends of the Versailles Treaty want America to play a big part in world affairs and the nationalists led by Senators Borah and Johnson want America to play practically a lone hand. Any move, even so innocuous as attendance at Allied councils, carries with it an implication of worldliness which is not altogether a line with isolation doctrine. That's where the rub comes. And that's why President Harding's decision probably will be a compromise between the two opposing viewpoints. This can be accomplished by unofficial participation in Allied conferences when American Ambassadors sit as observers and merely report what is going on without taking action that can possibly commit the American Government.

REPRESENTATIVES' POWER WOULD BE LIMITED.

Even official representation in Allied conferences wouldn't mean commitment of the American Government. All the other Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers can pledge their Governments to courses of action, but the American Ambassador can do no more than the State Department tells him, and the State Department can do no more than Congress permits him.

The Senate has refused to permit American representation on European commissions because of a feeling that such action would lead to the ratification of the treaty which provides for such representation. The President doesn't need to appoint special representatives, however, as he can use American Ambassadors who already have been confirmed by the Senate. Nevertheless, Mr. Harding is inclined to consult the Senate and proceed with a feeling of assurance that the Senate will not embarrass him by any move disapproving of American participation in Allied councils.

The Department of State wants the invitation of the Allies accepted because it would facilitate the handling of European affairs and assist in conserving American rights. Incidentally the status of America's foreign policy in the absence of a decision as to how the Versailles Treaty shall be modified is undergoing an interesting process of evolution. First, it was made plain that the United States claimed a voice in all questions growing out of the European war because of the fact that America was a party to the armistice by which the war was won.

EQUAL VOICE ON QUESTIONS AFFECTING U. S.

Now it appears that while the principle enunciated was a broad one, the American Government intended only a limited application. Europe was inclined to feel that the request of the American Government was wide-sweeping and none of the replies on the Yag question for instance specifically accepted Mr. Hughes' doctrine, but merely promised to assist in the American viewpoint on Yag. And the United States has not sought to construe the favorable replies of the European Governments in the Yag controversy as meaning an acceptance of the idea of unlimited right on the part of the Washington Government to upset any decision or settlement made by the powers while America was absent from the councils of the Allies.

On the other hand the significant thing is that America now merely insists on an equal voice on questions which directly affect the United States, such as mandates in oil-bearing areas where American capital is interested, and cable communications.

## POLISH LEADER IS ARRESTED BY ALLIED OFFICERS

Korantny and His Staff Caught—Fighting Still On in Southern Silesia.

WARSAW, May 6.—Unconfirmed reports from Sosnowiec early to-day say that Adalbert Korantny, former Polish Pilsbetske Commissioner in Upper Silesia, who has proclaimed himself leader of the Polish insurgents in that territory, has been arrested by the Interallied Pilsbetske Commission, together with his entire staff.

Previous despatches, received last evening, had reported the insurrectionary movement in Upper Silesia as continuing to spread and to have reached an acute stage. The Polish Government announced that the Polish frontier bordering upon Silesia had been closed, as it was reported that various Polish organizations were making preparations to send aid to the Polish workers who had struck.

Korantny, last evening's despatches said, had established secret headquarters, from which he was directing the plans of the insurrectionists for the formation of a provisional government, which were well under way.

The Polish Government disclaims all knowledge of Korantny's programme and states that it is not in communication with him or his aide. The proclamation, which, it is understood, was issued at Sosnowiec, where Korantny has his headquarters, demanded obedience to Nowina Dolna, named as chief of the insurgents, and Korantny on pain of death. It also threatened thieves and plunderers with the death sentence. French authorities here accepted Korantny's action without surprise, saying it would make little difference with the eventual outcome.

"With insufficient forces," said one official, "we are doing everything possible to put an end to this movement, and we hope to have the situation in hand in two or three days. Had the Germans not behaved so well conditions would have been more serious."

Polish insurgent forces entered Gross Strehlitz at 10 o'clock last night. The casualties among the troops of occupation in the fighting are given as one French soldier killed and two wounded and several Italian wounded. The Poles agreed to permit the Entente and local troops in Gross Strehlitz to remain there, in their barracks. The insurgents are declared in messages received here to be forcibly recruiting males, including Germans, between sixteen and forty-five years of age.

OPPEL, Silesia, May 6.—Two hundred Italian soldiers, commanded by Col. Bond of the British Army, evacuated Gross Strehlitz, a little over twenty miles southeast of this city, last night. At that time the town was under artillery fire from Polish insurgents. In making his report to the Allied Commission here Col. Bond urged the necessity of sending reinforcements, laying emphasis on the need of machine guns and ammunition. The French officials here declared they were unable to furnish more soldiers, saying they were short of men everywhere in the Pilsbetske zone.

The Poles are reported to be in possession of the entire eastern section of Silesia as far north as Hosenberg, which the commission heard they occupied yesterday without opposition. Fighting is still going on at Rybnik in Southern Silesia.

When a copy of the proclamation issued by Adalbert Korantny, in which he declared himself Governor of Upper Silesia, reached the Interallied Commission here a French official said:

"Korantny is now a rebel, and should we apprehend him, he will be treated as such."

Germany Offers Troops to Allies for Service in Silesia.

BERLIN, May 6.—Germany has offered her military forces to the Entente for service in Upper Silesia after the Cabinet decided not to send an expedition there on its own responsibility.

TO REOPEN ON FULL TIME.

Machinery Makers Had Been on a Four-Day Strike.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., May 6.—The Taft-Pierce Manufacturing Company announced to-day that its plant, employing 700 persons would shut down to-morrow night for a week, and would reopen May 16 on full time. The plant, which manufactures machinery and tools, has been operating on a four day schedule.

At no other point have the decisions of the Allies affected American adversely. Therefore the European governments are merely asked to agree to the principle that where the interests of the United States are especially affected, this government shall be considered as having an equal voice. Such a proposition is not difficult for the Allies to accept and indeed is a compromise between the extreme interpretation which the European press promptly gave to the American note and the desire of the United States to recover as much lost ground as possible through America's failure to ratify the treaty of Versailles.

## Girls Making Slippers, Size 10-D, To Be Worn by President Harding



It takes a big man to fill the President's shoes, as two little girls, Doris and Edith Brown, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brown of No. 3130 Bailey Avenue, Kingbridge, have found out. The size of the foot of President Harding is 10 D.

Doris and Edith, who are fourteen and thirteen and conspicuous for their unusually long and curly light chestnut hair, belong to the Campfire Girls.

They were disappointed on the President's last visit when they were unable to present apple blossoms and carnations, which were given to him on behalf of their organization by a

blind girl, and decided that a pair of beaded moccasins would be the "next best thing."

However, it was necessary, of course, to learn the size of the Presidential foot. So there was nothing to do but to write to the President himself. Wednesday Doris received a letter from the President's secretary which read:

The White House, May 3. Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 1 and advise you that the President wears 10 D shoes.

Sincerely yours, GEORGE B. CHRISTIAN JR., Secretary.

They were in the New York-Boston service.

According to the strikers, engineers of the American liner Finland, which arrived here yesterday, have given twenty-four hours' notice of their intention to quit. This, in a statement from the Ocean Marine Engineers, at No. 15 Whitehall Street, would bring the total of vessels idle in the port to 450.

The Lashman liner Steelmaker sailed from New York City, early to-day for London. She had a full crew, according to employees of the pier, signed up at San Francisco for nine months about two months ago. The ship had put into Jersey City for repairs to its turbine. The other two ships of the line, the Steel Inventor and the Robin Goodfellow, were loading to-day. It was said this task would probably require a week longer.

The Shipping Board announced at noon to-day it was making good progress in the operation of its vessels, all ships in this port scheduled to load or unload proceeding with their work uninterrupted. In its statement the board said: "We wish to confirm the statement made yesterday that an ever increasing number of officers and men who have been applying have been accepted for positions at the new rate of wages."

The Callao, of the Munson Line, sailed last night after stopping off the Statue of Liberty to remedy minor boiler trouble, and the Pomona, of the United States Mail, set out immediately afterward, following anchorage for a time in the Lower Bay to check up the crew to make sure no trouble-makers were aboard.

Other ships which sailed were the Housatonic, of the Oriental Navigation Company, bound for South America, and the Eastern Crown, of the U. S. and A. Line, bound for Australian ports.

BALTIMORE CALLS FOR SUB-CHASERS; BOSTON TUGS HALT

Naval Academy Boats Ordered Ready for Trouble on Ships in Chesapeake.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 6.—Three submarine chasers attached to the Naval Academy at Annapolis are in readiness to sail for Baltimore to meet any emergency that might arise from the marine workers' strike at this port. Orders were received from the Navy Department yesterday to prepare the war craft for service but no further instructions had been received early this forenoon. All three boats mount a machine gun on deck.

W. W. Tingle, director of operations of the Shipping Board here, had asked for Government protection.

BOSTON, May 6.—Movement of barges and other shipping in this harbor was hampered to-day when firemen on many harbor tugs joined the marine workers' strike. The Boston Towboat Company had only two of its fleet of fourteen tugs in commission. The Ross Towboat Company had three out of six operating, and all vessels of the Commercial and Marine towboat Companies were tied up.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 6.—Several shots were fired at Shipping Board officials here to-day as they were en route to put strikebreaking men aboard the steamship Baucian. No one was injured. A few bricks were thrown also, but without effect.

## 'NO INVASION OF THE PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY'—BORAH

Senator Explains Disarmament Resolution and Gives Figures on Probable Vote.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Senator Borah's fight for a disarmament conference amendment to the navy bill is an effort to express the view of Congress on the reduction of taxes and not an attempt to dictate the foreign policy of President Harding, that Senator Borah said to-day in denying reports that his decision to push the amendment marked a split between the Senate Progressives and the White House.

"The proposal by Congress to initiate disarmament as an economy measure is very properly within the province of the agency which has the power to make war and which must raise to taxes," said he.

"That agency is the Congress. Therefore it is no invasion of the executive authority for Congress to express the view that reduction of naval armament is the best way to save a large sum of money. It happens that we cannot reduce our naval armament unless others do so also. This makes no difference however, in the fact that Congress has the right to discuss the question and suggest the reduction."

The Senator asserted that he had been assured that President Harding saw no objection to a discussion of disarmament by Congress, although the President made it clear to Senators who called on him this week that he was opposed to adoption of the Borah proposal at this time.

A canvass of the Senate by disarmament advocates showed twelve to fifteen Republican Senators who, Borah said, are ready to support his amendment.

Nearly all of the thirty-seven Democrats are said to be in favor of it. If all these votes are indicated Borah's amendment will get a majority of the Senate.

Some of these Republican Senators, however, are being subjected to pressure and will probably change their position, Borah believes.

"The Republican Senators who have assured me of their support do not regard a vote for disarmament as a split with the President," said Borah. "They regard it rather as a vote against the propaganda of armament makers and a vote in favor of Governmental economy."

Borah called attention to the statement by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon that the appropriations for the army and navy are only the only opportunity for reducing Government expenditures to any considerable degree.

## DE VALERA'S PLEA FOR AN ALL-IRISH REPUBLIC FAILED

(Continued From First Page.)

a message to the above effect to the loyalist doctors throughout the six Ulster counties. The meeting of the party lasted two hours and was attended by the Ulster members of the British Parliament and the unionist candidates for the new Irish Parliament. It is understood any further overture must come from the Sinn Fein.

LONDON, May 6.—Hope that the meeting in London of James Craig, Premier designate for Ulster, and Eamon de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, may be a sign of the dawn of peace in Ireland pervaded newspaper comment here to-day. Some journals, however, recalled the failure of previous efforts toward peace, and were inclined to temper hope with caution.

Mr. Tingle said that at least five distinct efforts to secure peace, beside that being carried on by Sir James and Mr. de Valera, were going forward simultaneously.

"Publicity will not advance them," the newspaper added, "but none of those who are making these efforts is laboring singly in vain."

The Chronicle remarked: "Once admit the definite retention of Ireland within the empire—on no other basis can negotiations proceed—and the real issue is seen to lie, not between Ireland and England, but between the two Irelands."

On the same ground the Daily Express counseled non-interference by Englishmen in any negotiations, concluding by saying: "We have muddled the Irish question long enough. Let us give Irishmen a chance to settle it."

The Daily Graphic enthusiastically congratulated both Sir James and Mr. de Valera, and exulted by saying "The Sinn Fein is at its last gasp."

LONDON, May 6.—The Evening Standard says to-night it hears that a momentous Irish conference will be held in London during the week-end.

Distinguished Irish patriots, Eamon de Valera and another leading Sinn Feiner are expected to be present, the newspaper adds.

## GREATER SPLIT OVER INCREASE IN ARMY IS FEARED

Administration Men Do Not Care to See Democrats Repeat Vote Victory.

(Special to The Evening World.) WASHINGTON, May 6.—Administration leaders in the House are chary of any further attempt to increase the size of the standing army from 160,000 to 175,000 in the army appropriation bill, discussion of which was resumed to-day. They believe it will reveal an even greater split in the ranks than was shown last week when the Democrats, aided by nearly one-third of the Republicans, beat the Administration forces. On that occasion only one-half the membership of the House was present.

Fear is held that with all members attending another effort to increase the size of the army would meet with a decisive defeat. This would be regretted by Republican leaders, who sought without avail to keep the party intact in support of the Administration.

The Committee on Appropriations recommended 168,000 men. The Administration tried to get this increased to 175,000. Both propositions were lost when Democrats presented an amendment for 160,000.

As in the navy bill efforts will be made to get an increase for the army in the Senate if the House does not change front. It will have one chance to reconsider before the bill is passed finally.

Members of the House are becoming critical of the way the Senate is increasing appropriations. This has been a bone of contention from ancient times. House members accusing the "other body" of running up the bills.

It remains to be seen if the lower branch of Congress will enforce its stand taken last season, when it changed the rules to provide for a closer check on increases made by the Senate.

Up-State Newspapers Change Hands. ELMHURST, N. Y., May 6.—The Elmira Sunday Telegram, owned and published for the past forty-two years by Harry Sayre Brooks, to-day was purchased by Herman Suter and associates, who one week ago purchased the Elmira Advertiser, a daily morning paper. Mr. Brooks will retire. Mr. Suter announces that Monday he will take over the Telegram, which has a large Sunday circulation in Southern New York State and Northern Pennsylvania. Eventually the machinery of the Advertiser plant will be moved to the building owned and occupied by the Telegram and a seven-day morning paper issued from the Telegram plant.

## CANDY PENNY A POUND PROFIT

The "Big Three" Package Specially Prepared for "Mother's Day"

On Sale Friday and Saturday, May 6th and 7th At All Our Stores

A glance will show that these are the good old fashion candies—the kind that Mother will enjoy: Chocolate Covered Peanut Clusters, Old Fashion Gum Drops and Assorted Hard Candies. QUALITY, QUANTITY, PRICE—three big factors which make the "Big Three" the most pronounced success ever launched in the candy industry.

One Pound Box of Chocolate Covered Peanut Clusters Elsewhere 64c

One Pound Box of Old Fashion Gum Drops Elsewhere 54c

One Pound Box of Assorted Hard Candies Elsewhere 75c

EXTRA SPECIALS

Milk Chocolate Covered Fresh Pineapple Our Regular 79c Goods POUND BOX 59c

Chocolate Molasses Chews Exceptional Value POUND BOX 29c

Loft

Chocolate Covered Peanut Clusters

Chocolate Molasses Chews

Loft